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The amazing vicissitudes and complexities of Buckingham's career are worked out with every care as to authority, and the book is therefore scholarly as well as readable. The index is good, the illustrations excellent, and the form, paper, and typography admirable.

W. C. ABBOTT.

La Guerre de Sept Ans: Histoire Diplomatique et Militaire. Par RICHARD WADDINGTON. Tome II. Crefeld et Zorndorf. Tome III. Minden, Kunersdorf, Québec. (Paris: Firmin-Didot et Cie. [1904.] Pp. iii, 488; 549.)

THESE volumes continue the detailed narrative of which the first volume, *Les Débuts*, was published by M. Waddington in 1899; it is here brought down through the events of the years 1758 and 1759. This is a period of much greater military than political interest; its unimportance in the latter respect is the more striking by contrast with the opening period of the war. There is therefore little or no reflection here of the bitter controversies as to that opening period that were raging when M. Waddington began this work, and to which perhaps we owe the undertaking. Those who are interested in this field will remember that M. Waddington is the foremost French representative of the new school of investigators of this epoch that sprang into activity with the publication of the *Politische Correspondenz* of Frederick II, and that he is an adherent of the older German views represented by Koser and Naudé as against the new positions of Lehmann and Delbrück. It is perhaps not always easy to see the differences of position between M. Wadding ton and M. de Broglie, his most important French forerunner in this field; but there can be no question that the present writer has the advantage of much more complete information and that he is making full use of his opportunities. The merits of the work and its elaborateness are already sufficiently manifest to make it safe to predict that it will preëmpt this field for many years to come. M. Waddington has a clear and pleasing style and handles his vast material with ease and effect. The maps with which the volumes are provided are doubtless good, but they are not very conveniently placed, and the military reader will probably regret the entire absence of plans.

The present reviewer must confess that he is not a military reader, and that, in spite of the manifest merits of this work, he has been visited during its superficial examination with serious misgivings. The 1,037 pages of the present volumes are overwhelmingly devoted to military movements, and the minor diplomatic narrative seems the more unimportant because the wordy parleying for the most part comes to nothing. Yet this detailed following of the clash of arms must be intended mainly for the non-professional reader; it can hardly be supposed that the professional military student of the Seven Years' War will rest with any civilian narrative; if so, it seems too elaborate a rehashing of campaigns so often dealt with already. No new conclusions of importance seem

to be reached; and the thousand pages are not apportioned with the strictest regard to the permanent importance of the events. Those relatively unimportant operations in western Germany in which the French were engaged (for the most part very ingloriously) are given more space than the far greater encounters of Frederick with his dearest foes; while the immortal campaign that gave North America irretrievably to the Anglo-Saxon is given no more space than the almost unknown campaign of Crefeld. Apart from this the narrative seems scrupulously fair, being animated indeed by what may be called the conventional French indulgent attitude toward Frederick and unsparing condemnation of the government and person of Louis XV. The reviewer in objecting to the great detail of the work has in mind that this great length is due mainly to the fact that the author incorporates with the text large extracts from the sources, his foot-notes being used purely for references. This method can scarcely be commended; one of the natural and inalienable rights of the reader is surely that of skipping the corroborating foot-note.

VICTOR COFFIN.

The Fight for Canada: a Naval and Military Sketch from the History of the Great Imperial War. By WILLIAM WOOD. (Westminster: Archibald Constable and Company. 1904. Pp. xxi, 363.)

THE story of the struggle between Britain and her colonies and the French people for the mastery on the American continent maintains its interest to the present day, notwithstanding the many great and important events which followed it. As Parkman studied the fascinating theme, "day and night", it grew with him into an integral portion of the war against the dominance of France under Louis XV which covered Europe and only terminated with the complete exhaustion of the lands which formed the battle-fields of the contending parties. Earl Stanhope, Carlyle, Warburton, and still later A. G. Bradley, have treated it from the same standpoint. Mr. Wood is a citizen of Quebec proud of its historic fame, and is a collaborator of Mr. A. G. Doughty in the collection and publication of the manuscripts and pamphlets on the siege of Quebec, which has recently been issued in six volumes. As a result of his investigation he has become deeply interested in the operations which immediately preceded the Battle of the Plains and led to the surrender of Quebec. He has consequently confined himself to this one incident, and that the final one, in a series of campaigns which lasted for over four years. The title of the book therefore is somewhat misleading.

One of the principal ideas of the author is to emphasize the position which Captain Mahan has developed in his *Influence of Sea Power upon History*, that the campaign against Quebec should be treated as a naval operation and that this was only possible when the sovereignty of the seas had been gained. Wolfe's army, which numbered only one-half of the marine force, is treated as a landing party of veteran soldiers, who,